The New-York Times.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

Great Gatherings in Tompkins-Square and the Park.

A VERY HARANGUING TIME.

U. S. Troops Guard the Custom-House.

MILITARY PARADES.

CRAZY ORATORS—QUIET AUDIENCES.

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Abortive Meetings.

...pose for the good time to come. Either present or absent, I am with you; my soul follows you. Preserve the peace; I am with you. But you must have patience because of the pressure; people have little money to pay workmen, but you must not...

Madame Rozsa, in reply to questions, descended from the chair on which she had been standing and seated herself in it, she was dressed in a most unbecoming style, the most conspicuous portion of her apparel being her gay bonnet, trimmed with white feathers.

The next speaker was Mr. McGowan, the Secretary of the Committee. He commenced by stating that the duty devolved upon him was to read the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting which it was resolved that it was not the duty of the City authorities to find work for the unemployed. He continued that it was always the duty of a State to provide work for its suffering population, but the present was a peculiar case, and the men must consult. All that they wanted was work; give them that and they would purchase their own food. The gentleman then said that they (the workingmen) were going to meet Peter Cooper, and create a riot. Fellow-citizens, is this true? We are here to preserve the peace. Tell me, did you or not receive handbills yesterday, advising you not to assemble? (Cries of "Yes, yes, and three cheers.") Some of the papers this morning attacked our Mayor, who is the workingman's best friend. The workingmen, he was glad to say, had spurned their gold when it was offered to buy their votes. They were starving, but were not starving. An appropriation had been made for setting them to work, and all they had to do now was to prepare themselves for going to work to-morrow.

Mr. Rowan congratulated his fellow-workmen that they had accomplished their purpose without violating the peace of the City. When he addressed them in Wall-street, he conjured them to be peaceable, and show the community that they were only anxious for their own rights, and did not want to infringe the rights of others. The news they had received this morning was very cheering. Money had been appropriated for the Central Park Commissioners so as to employ them directly. It would be unnecessary to call any more meetings, as to-morrow they would be set to work.

Mr. Smith addressed the assembly, to the same effect. They had gained all that they wanted—Work. He begged his hearers not to go to the City Hall and gather on the steps any more, but to go home and get their recommendations ready to set before the Committee. He rejoiced that there had been no breach of the peace, so that the enemies of the workingman could find nothing to reproach them with.

Several other speeches were made in German, after which the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 4 o'clock and hear the report of the Committee in reference to their employment to-day on the Central Park.

At a table, in another part of the Park, hundreds were signing a paper, purporting to contain the names of all who are out of employment, that it might be known how many hands the Commissioners had to find work for. Over six hundred names were subscribed, with the address of each person; they appear to have been all written by one man authorized to do so by the rest.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

During the afternoon large crowds of the unemployed lingered around the fountain, in little gatherings, in Tompkins-square, talking over their prospects. By 4 o'clock there were as many as 3,000 there, waiting the arrival of the Committee which had gone to the City Hall to ascertain what probability there was that the unemployed would be set to work to-day. As the time passed, and no member of the Committee appeared, propositions were made that they should all march in a body to the Park, when suddenly Mr. Regan, the blacksmith, entered the Square, and was immediately surrounded by the crowd. Mounting the embankment which surrounds the fountain bed, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before I begin to address you I want you to keep order. I do not intend to give up the ship myself, and I don't want you to. [Cries of "We'll stick by her."] I am sorry to say that I have nothing decisive to tell you. We have not heard anything yet from the Central Park Commissioners. They are deciding how they shall set us to work, but it is a difficult question, and they cannot do everything in a day. We are trying to get you all the news we can, and though you have here to wait a little, as long as you abide by the law justice will be done you. Remember this—philanthropy is on your side, but you must remain peaceable. We have gained one powerful object; $250,000 has been appropriated for our relief. We, your Committee, are satisfied on that point, and what we want to know now is, how it is going to be applied? Meantime, we ask you to abide by law and order. This may seem rather hard to some of you; but you must prefer patience rather than endure violence at their hands. Our object to-day was to find out where, when and how, these employers will send for you to labor. We cannot drive the Commissioners faster than we are doing. They have to concoct schemes how they can set you to work. But you must preserve peace unless you would frustrate their endeavors. I have served you to my utmost strength, and done more than my strength would bear, for I have not lived in such a way of late as would give much endurance to bone and sinew. I repeat, for the sake of your country, for the sake of your families, for the sake of your reputations, keep quiet.

A Voice—When shall we be set to labor?

Mr. Bowles—I tell you that I cannot learn, and I cannot say when, because I have no control. I know that you have got the appropriation of $250,000, but I cannot tell when you will be set to work. A great deal depends upon yourselves. As you only want work you must keep the peace, and you must not accuse the rich of being your enemies. [Cries of "Yes, they are."] I say there are many good-hearted rich men, although there are others that are infernal scoundrels. I have been accused of seeking popularity in addressing you, but if I wanted popularity I would not be here. I would go where something was to be made of it. I can only say that I am working heart and soul for our joint good.

Mr. Gilsey next addressed the meeting in German. The contents of his address we...

Mr. Boozer then announced that the meeting would convene at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when they would be informed what was to be done, and whether work would be provided.

The announcement that no work was as yet definitely secured for them produced a great deal of dissatisfaction among the crowd, and they expressed it loudly and emphatically.

Mr. Boozer now left the meeting, but a person named Davis immediately presented himself, and claimed its attention. He said: My friends, you live in a country which claims to be free, whose laws are framed by your action—a land flowing with milk and honey, whose storehouses are filled to repletion with every necessary and every luxury, and yet you are met here to ask for bread to save yourselves and your families from starving, to ask for it not as an alms, but as the payment for honest labor. Why is this? Why are you in want of the common necessaries of life, you who provide these necessaries and these luxuries? You—all of these storehouses; you garner provisions so that the hands from your hands proceeds all the wealth of the land, and yet the great mass of you throughout the country are in want of the common necessaries of subsistence. You are worse off than the slaves of the South—for there when a nigger is not employed, his master sells him to some one who can employ him. But you go around offering to sell yourselves, content if you do work that is worth $2 to get $1 for it. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so." "You know all about it."] Why is this? Not because you are poor—but because you are not united; because you do not move in a body, while your masters act as one man. You can make laws to suit yourselves if you please. But you can only do so if you present an undivided, formidable force. This you have not done; this, I am afraid, you will never do—never at least until you can be brought to see what can be done by concert of action. What do you expect to accomplish by gathering here—by meeting and talking, and then standing around and looking at each other, and by marching to the Park and back again? And I have taken part in these labor movements for twenty-two years, but unfortunately I have never found my fellow-workmen equal to the task. In 1853 a similar state of things to the present existed, and it was proposed that the Common Council should smelter the people to grade the streets and dig sewers, but it was not done, and I have little faith that anything will be done for you this time, and even if there is, you all know that if you have permanent employment your landlord will find out exactly the smallest sum that it will cost you to keep body and soul together, and will say "all the rest I must have." And so they keep screwing you down that the moment sickness or strikes you or are discharged from work that moment you are destitute. I ask you again, what are you going to do by merely assembling here? That will but better your condition. You must first appoint a Committee to attend here every day to take down the names of all of you who will act in concert, and you must pledge yourselves to move when called upon not to create a breach of the peace, but to tell the Common Council and the politicians that you will persecute them whenever they come up for any position hereafter. That is how you can only hope to conquer the Common Council or other people, and by so doing those politicians will become your humble servants and do all you wish. The speaker proceeded to impress upon the meeting the necessity of adopting no such organization, even if they did get work, in order that they might trust out of employment the corporants that swindle...

and not hold it back in order to make Democratic votes out of empty stomachs. He had been a Democrat, but he did not like the way they were doing in the present case. He was not in favor of violence, but he believed if work was not given them that was trading to be done. It would be a matter also to take a dinner or so from them after they had the work from them, then in so doing he against their consciences at the ballot box.

Another man expressed his belief that the Mayor was keeping back the work from them because they had republican sympathies, and which a colony of ...ed for three hearty cheers for Mayor Wood. If the work that everybody pays ought to be done immediately, should be kept from them much longer for such reasons? He thought there should be some sympathy for men, who, driven to desperation by want of food, resorted to unusually exciting, or commit some act of violence. These disturbances were made quietly and in a conservative manner.

A Voice—Let the Lord's prayer be said. [Remarks.] A square-looking man joined the group, and in an effective manner asked them what they were going to do, and whether they were ready to do anything like men? He thought it was time they were showing the rich what could be done by the hungry men. They had paraded the streets for several days, and he would ask any man what good it had done. He would only say men to go out, where a single ...ation, and get money to pay for it. [Cheers.] Let them go to the Banks, and if they refused to pay, let them break open the doors and help themselves. [Cheers.] Let them go to the Custom-House, and the large flour and provision stores. The result was a large increase of numbers in the Park. At between 2 and 3 o'clock there was not less than eight or ten thousand persons present. During all this time one hundred policemen were in the City Hall, but nothing had occurred that seemed to require their services. Mr. Tallmadge, the General Superintendent, appeared in the Hall and gave some directions to his men. In answer to an inquiry, he stated that, as a precautionary measure, the police force had been concentrated at points where, in the event of a riot occurring anywhere down town, they could at once be made available to repress it. The police of the Eighteenth and Second Wards were stationed at the Second Ward depot, those of the Twenty-third and Fourth at the First, and those of the Fifteenth, Third and Fifth at the Tombs. Other Wards the men were held under orders at the respective station-houses, and a force of 100 men was detailed on service at the City Hall.

After having given such directions as he deemed necessary, he proceeded to the front. His appearance drew the people near, and he spoke to them substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have come simply to tell you that much sympathy is felt for your position; but you must not think that you are the only sufferers by the present financial crisis. Those who were not long ago reputed rich have suffered severely, and are now comparatively poor; nay, many of them are as poor as yourselves. But there is hope for all. Europe is pouring in her treasures to enrich us; for she is purchasing various articles of merchandise and other commodities from us, and is paying us with her gold. Not a vessel arrives that does not bring various sums in specie; this alone should encourage you to wait patiently a little while longer, and all will be well. But this is not all; at no period on record has there been such an influx of grain and other articles of provision, so that our granaries are *stocked, and there is evidence of an equal amount supply* of food for the Winter. Providence Himself unites upon us; for the weather is unusually mild, such as has not been experienced in years. With these encouraging symptoms we should not fly to the food of Dead, but wait patiently and everything will go on as it should do. Assemble, together among yourselves, take down the names of the unemployed, bring them to me at my own office, bring them to the Mayor, or to any one in authority, and I pledge my word you will be relieved. I must only call to mind the incident of the late wreck of the *Central America*, when over $20,000 were raised in a few days for the sufferers, to show you that the sympathies of the so-called rich are with you. Go then to your houses at once, send in the names of those unemployed as I have directed, and relief will be granted as far as practicable; but I caution you that any attempt to violate the laws of your country will be speedily and effectually met and put down, and those who are instrumental in any such violation will meet with condign punishment. Go now to your homes and your families and all will be well.

The people were highly pleased with the General Superintendent's remarks, and when he had concluded three hearty cheers were proposed for him. When he had retired they separated again, and strolled about the Park in groups.

At this time they had exhibited no disposition to violence, and, *generally speaking, they appeared satisfied* with the prospect of work afforded through the action of the Common Council. They said that nearly all they asked for had been done. *They had* asked that the improvements on the Central Park should be proceeded *with immediately*, and the Common Council had decided that that should be done. They had asked that other works contemplated should be set upon without delay. The Common Council had decided to grade Hamilton-avenue, which would afford employment to a large number of men; and they were going to expend $50,000 in macadamizing Second-avenue and improving other streets. And they had shown a disposition to proceed with the erection of a new reservoir as soon as it could be done. On the whole they concluded that a great deal had been done for amelioration already, and it was probable that more would follow. In another portion of the Park a man made some remarks to the effect that bread should be furnished them immediately by the Government, until it could give them work. His opinions found considerable favor among the group of persons he was addressing, and in conclusion he read Marsh's tune of the unemployed, address, as follows:

We, the workingmen of New-York, demand work from the Corporation of the City of New-York; and furthermore, we declare that we shall obey the laws of the county and State; and furthermore, that we will not support any man who will not pledge himself to what we, the workingmen, demand. Therefore, we now demand from those who are in power now, to give work to all trades and branches of labor, of whatever kind it may be.

We also demand that the Corporation of New-York shall borrow gold and silver to hire all those that will work for the Corporation. We also declare to them who will lend gold and silver to the corporated body of the City of New-York, that we, as workingmen, pledge ourselves that you shall receive the lawful money in gold and silver, for we want nothing but silver and gold for the payment of debts, of whatever kind they may be. We also want the Corporation to buy provisions of all kinds, and to sell to those that work for the Corporation, or to anybody that will buy of them, and all shall be paid in gold and silver to the seller, who shall be elected to that office by the workingmen.

We also demand that the Corporation of the City of New-York shall buy lumber and bricks to build houses, so as to give employment to the carpenter and mason, and the Corporation is not to charge rent to let the houses at 16 per cent from the first cost.

We also demand that the Corporation of the City of New-York shall buy all kinds of provisions, and sell to the poor at cost, and that they shall buy cloth of all kinds to make coats, pants, vests and all other articles which is necessary for every man to wear, and the Corporation shall receive ten per cent from the first cost.

We also demand from the Corporation from month to month, or monthly, the price of all growth on soil that is farming or dairying—that the working men may know the prices of all things that we may know what we have to pay, through the press; we also demand from the Corporation a blacksmith-shop, and a good one at that.

We, the workingmen, demand from the Corporation that all labor, or work of any kind, shall be done by the Corporation of the City of New-York; and furthermore, that all work or labor of any kind, whatsoever it may be, shall be done by the day, and six hours to the day's work, and no more; and we also demand at the poor rate for that labor, speaking with the man who stands the same up to the mechanic of any kind, and the Corporation shall receive ten per cent above the cost on all the work the workingmen shall do.

By the word the workingmen, which is the voice of God, we demand.

He insisted it was not the thing, only it did not go far enough. Before the City Hall steps Mr. T. Kiggins, ex-Alderman, came forward to speak. Having ascended to the pillars he announced himself as an Irishman and a friend of Mayor Wood. He declared there was no necessity for meeting, and suggested that if there was any shooting to be done, they could show that hungry men could shoot as well as others. He was cheered and hissed, and finally there was a rush that carried him down. He had not been gone long before a cart, or truck, was driven up, and he did not receive the cheering. The truck was filled to an increase of the excitement. A man named Regan had told them if they intended to succeed they must show fight. Soon afterwards one of them addressed some abusive language to a man who was a member of the old police, and who was thought to be one of the new. A crowd gathered around and a fight ensued. Marshal Rynders turned up just as it commenced and, throwing the old policeman, "went in" for his redemption. The police soon followed and quiet was restored.

APPEARANCE OF THE MILITARY—EAGLES PRESENTATION.

Soon afterwards the First Brigade New-York State Militia appeared in the Park, and formed in front of the City Hall. They were called out to witness the presentation of a standard eagle to the 71st Regiment. The presentation was made by Col. Bowne, of State Military Association, to Col. Vosburgh, of the 71st, for the superior skill in military tactics evinced by the regiment during a competition with several regiments at Newburg during the past Summer. Both gentlemen made fitting speeches. The presentation was witnessed by the Common Council and a large concourse of people.

When the ceremonies were concluded the Brigade marched out and soon none but a few of the unemployed remained in the Park. Two or three persons attempted speeches, but they were arrested immediately and taken to the Mayor's office. Subsequently they were taken before Justice Welsh, but as no one appeared to make charges against them he was obliged to discharge them—which he did, accompanying each discharge with good advice.

It was now dark, and still there was a considerable number remaining on the steps of the City Hall, looking through the gates, which had been closed for a long time. A man who, if not hungry, had evidently laughed himself pretty during the day, began to address them. Marshal Rynders called a section of the Sixth Ward Police and several officers from the Mayor's office to his aid, and with drawn clubs they rushed out upon them. The people soon, by their own shins ran of helter-skelter, and in a few minutes the Park was cleared of the unemployed for the night.

During the evening Mr. James Swayze called and requested us to state that he was deputed by the meeting in the Park to contradict the statement that there was any intention to break open the Banks or rob the Sub-Treasury.

THEIR LEADERS.

Crossing the street, yesterday about 4 o'clock, in front of the new Times building, a well-dressed, tall, genteel man stepped up with the remark: "Will you please tell me, Sir, where I can find a lover of his fellows—a man who wants to see justice done to the wronged?" There was more a smell of liquor than of rum in his breath, his face was that of an intelligent gentleman, but we were a little puzzled how to answer. "The Police, Sir," we answered, at last—"there are 900 Policemen just beyond the Park fence; they are all ministers of Justice." "No, no," said he, "I want a man of standing—some man of influence—somebody who will write it up for the newspapers. I'll pay him for his trouble and for the publishing. Here,—look here—here's what I want. Issue a call to all the unemployed in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Treston, to meet in Tompkins-square, Thursday next, and show themselves. Of course, no one man could be heard by the 40,000 that would congregate; mind you, I want the men that are out of work, the women that have no bread for their little ones, the little ones that are hungry,—all of them I want to come out. Well, I would have some one who can, just to tell the multitude the amount of the relief that the City has already proposed for them, and then to tell them what they ought to have. Then let them all march up to the Bowery, down the Bowery and Ghatham street to the Park, parade in silence before the City Hall, and then down through Wall street."

"But of what service would that be? How would that relieve the hungry?"

"Good heavens, Sir! will Wall-street, will the City Government, will the people see that army of sufferers, and devise no relief? Forty men that worked in one yard in Brooklyn, have not nothing to eat since Monday morning. Seven men who pay between $250 and $300 rent, each, have called on me to-day, to say that they had neither work nor money, nor coal nor food. You think they are chattering? No Sir, those fellows—their leaders—may be villians, but there are thousands now in the Park who have not tasted bread nor meat for 36 hours. I know men who pay $800 a year rent who can't earn hand or foot to make a dollar. They can't get credit—they can't get food. I tell you they are in earnest, Sir."

"But what can the City—"

"Hundreds of your streets need repairing, scores of them need grading. There is work enough for an army to do, and the City has money enough at its command."

The man was evidently in earnest, but he hardly looked like an insane man. We asked him his name? He gave it unhesitatingly, and added that he was in the four riots, and was put under bonds of $7,000 at that time to keep the peace. He believed that the rich had got too much money and the poor too little. He thought such times *were* God-sent to rectify these inequalities, and level men. Yet he had a son in New York, doing a large business down town, and confessed that he had several thousands in the Savings banks, himself. When we left him he was pushing his way into the midst of the thickest crowd to publish his opinions to men whom his reputable dress and easy address would easily influence.

Last evening the Committee appointed at Tompkins-square, called on us to show the list of the unemployed who had signed their names to the paper, with their residences, signifying that they were out of work and wanted some. The names were all written in the same hand, but the places of residence seemed to be genuine, as no doubt they were. The spokesman was Gosson. He said he was a bricklayer—was an Irishman, but had been sixteen years in this country. He was a foreman hand on board ship for years. He is a small, tough little man, of red face and somewhat rummy breath; but described himself as "only a bundle of bones and a shadow." He confessed that the year—the past three years, indeed—had been capital ones for his business; but could a dollar a day support a man and his wife and his two young ones, now?

Had he been a politician?

He had his one vote and always used it, but upon his word he had never taken a shilling of political money. He was not a fool of Wood's, but he thought he could tell who the poor man's friends were. His Honor had called this morning at Tompkins-square "Gosson," said he, "you folks are not going to come down to the Park to-day, are they? You've got what you asked, the Central-Park appropriation. What do they want to have around that?" Gosson promised that they would get only a body at least, though having nothing to do they would naturally go where they could see what was going on.

Gosson said he had consented to act as Foreman—mere stuck out the Irishman—of the Committee, because he saw that the men who were leading the disorderly were just the men to create disturbances—were the ones who wanted to get up a row. He confessed that such men made the speeches, and were cool...

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

The Case of the Steamboat Atlas.

Benjamin Jessup, &c., vs. Charles R. Thorne.—Motion denied but leave granted to plaintiffs to bring an action upon the judgment.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 10.

Before Justice Gilbert and Ward.

The Court proceeded to overdraw.

Henry Brown was found guilty of petit larceny in stealing a watch from the person of Thomas Tierney, a sailor, on the 31st ult

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; Served at 125 cents a week; mailed at Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Communications will receive no attention. All rejected manuscripts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the correspondent.

We cannot undertake to return communications that unsuitable and rejected.

Communications containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Mr. John Prosser, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver an address in this city on the Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of the St. Paul's *Times* gives currency to a highly important rumor, of the truth of which he expresses no doubt, to the effect that five hundred United States troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and massacred by a large party of the Bloodmouth Indians at some point near the Bluewood River. The report at present is exceedingly indefinable, and we are inclined to think, notwithstanding the faith of the correspondent, that it will prove unfounded, as otherwise the news would probably have reached us before this through some other channel.

The workingmen assembled yesterday to the number of about 2,000 in Tompkins-square. The principal speaker in the morning was Madame Rose, the eccentric Swiss lady, who is overflowing with philanthropy towards everybody in general, and the unemployed workingmen, at present, in particular. The tenor of the workingmen's speeches were pacific. They saw by the papers that an appropriation of $250,000 had been made to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to set them immediately to work. In the afternoon, at the second meeting, the Committee appointed to report on the action of the Commissioners, announced that nothing had been done, and that they could not say when the work would be allotted. This caused much murmuring and dissatisfaction. A highly inflammatory speech was made by a man named CASE, calling for a social revolution to be baptized in blood. Everything was peaceable, but there was much dissatisfaction among the attendants of the afternoon meeting. The Committee will report again this morning in Tompkins-square, after an interview in the City Hall with the Mayor. The gathering in front of the City Hall was very large during the entire day. Several persons attempted to make speeches, but they were prevented by Marshal STARKINS. There was very little disturbance. The police were in attendance, but there was not much required of them. The military display ended the proceedings on the Park for the day.

The Comptroller, it will be observed, advertises this morning for $100,000 to form part of the $250,000 appropriated by the Common Council for the prosecution of the work upon the Central Park. The work cannot commence until the appropriation is rendered available by the issue and sale of these Bonds. The indiscriminate employment of unorganized labor upon those works is also declared to be out of the question; it will take some time to organize gangs, and place them under the direction of competent leaders; but the work will be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

United States troops occupied the basement of the Custom House yesterday, and when they showed themselves excited considerable attention. Gen. SCOTT and his aid, Col. SCOTT, were in consultation with Mr. SCHELL, in the forenoon, but little fears seemed to possess their minds that there was any real danger of an attack upon the United States property, by the "hungry procession."

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Alms House yesterday afternoon, Gov. TOWNSEND presented the report of the Committee on Supplies and Finance for 1856. It is an interesting document at this juncture, and will be found embodied in the report of the proceedings of the Board.

The Police Commissioners were to have met yesterday, but press of private business and the absence of some of the members led to a postponement until to-day, at 2 o'clock.

The rains which have fallen in the past two or three days have caused very heavy freshets in the Genesee, Susquehanna and other rivers, resulting in great damage to bridges, dams, &c., and in some places washing away railroad tracks to such an extent as to cause serious stoppages to travel. At last accounts the water was still rising.

Ex-Senator COOLEY was turned out of bed yesterday morning to hear from the Committee of the Whole, (into which the American Mayoralty Convention resolved itself after midnight,) the news of his nomination. When the President had told Mr. COOLEY his story, that gentleman, confessing that he was taken by surprise, said that he would give the whole question his careful and deliberate consideration, and communicate his answer at some future day.

The Republican electors held their primary elections last evening to select delegates to the various Aldermanic Conventions. There were two tickets run in nearly all the districts, but the elections passed off quietly.

Mr. JOHN QUACKENBOSH was nominated last even for Police Justice by the Americans of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Mr. QUACKENBOSH is at present a clerk at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The proprietors of the Girard House, in Chambers-street, suspected one of their guests of not being very trustworthy and examined his carpet-bag. A splendid set of burglars tools was found in the bag, and an officer called, who arrested the suspected party. He was taken before Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, gave his name as JAMES MORRIS, from St. Louis, Mo., and confessed that he was a burglar by profession. As no complaint was preferred against him the Deputy agreed to let him off after showing him around to the different hotels. His "kit" was, however, retained by the Deputy.

A man who entered his name on a Bridgeport Hotel register as "Captain DAVID FITZGERALD Headgrove, New York," was arrested on Monday night, in Bridgeport, for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the South Reading Bank, Mass. The bills were new and well executed. He succeeded in passing a considerable amount before being arrested. A Bridgeport officer came to New-York yesterday and with a New York officer visited a saloon in Broadway, where he obtained an undoubted clue to some of the prisoner's accomplices in this city.

A hearing was had before Judge DAVIES, at his residence, yesterday morning, in the matter of the habeas corpus of ANNA-MARIA SMITH, who claims to be unjustly restrained of her liberty at Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I. Nothing was done which had a bearing upon the issue, and the case was adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when the investigation will be continued in the Supreme Court-room.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. JANE FERRIS pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent for twenty days to the City prison. MICHAEL MARVIN pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on CHARLES FRANCIS, with intent to commit robbery. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. The trial of JAMES ROONEY for the Tenth-avenue murder will certainly take place to-day.

Yesterday the fare on the South Tenth-street and Peck-slip Ferries to Brooklyn was reduced to two cents for each foot-passenger. A very sensible and timely movement.

The General Produce Markets of yesterday were pretty brisk and buoyant for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Groceries were not quite so active, yet prices were unaltered. The stock of Coffee in first hands, was 103,997 packages. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices favored factors. Cotton was selling readily on arrival at strengthening rates. No remarkable change occurred in freights.

The Mayoralty.

The American Mayoralty Convention which met on Monday evening, issued an address upon the necessity of nominating some man for Mayor who would be the representative of no party, but the candidate of the people at large. They made out their case very clearly,—and then proceeded to nominate Mr. COOLEY, as the American candidate. Of course every political organization has a perfect right to put its own candidate in nomination and to labor for his election. This is precisely what was done last year, with such splendid results. We had some faint hopes that the experience of that canvass would be made of some little service in the one now approaching; but it is never safe to count upon the wisdom or common sense of partisan organizations. Their members generally have private ends of their own to serve, with which the public welfare is not often allowed to interfere.

We are not inclined, as many are, to attribute this action of the American Convention to the direct interference of Mayor WOOD. We presume it is due to no worse motive than a natural eagerness, on the part of the smallest party in the City, to force the others to rally to its standard and adopt its candidates. If they happen to succeed by such a manœuvre, their chances of office will be greatly improved; if they happen to fail, their chances will at all events be quite as good as their neighbors'. This is the logic of political partisanship—and in its way it is not very easily refuted.

We trust that Mr. COOLEY may have the interest of the City sufficiently at heart to decline this nomination altogether, and every other that may be made by partisan organizations and upon party grounds. If any one is to be elected against Mayor WOOD, he must be the candidate of the People and must owe no fealty, either by engagement or implication, to any party or any clique. After he has been put in nomination upon such a platform, parties may come to his support with advantage to the public and consequent profit to themselves. There are scores and hundreds of men in this City who can be elected, and who are fully competent for the office,—but they must not be brought forward as the candidates of party. It is party predominance which has brought our City Government to the condition it is now in; and it is from that tyranny that the people seek first of all to be delivered.

Indian Prospects.

It has now become probable that the calculations of those who have anticipated a serious aggravation of the monetary crisis in this country and in England, from the effects of the conflict in India, will be disappointed as thoroughly as the expectations have been of those who prophesied a paralysis of the British power at an early stage of the difficulty.

The best-informed persons in England were looking confidently, when the *Canada* sailed, for the news of the fall of Delhi to arrive by the next Indian mail, then almost due. The accessions to his force, received by General WILSON up to the date of the latest advices, had raised his little army to an effective total of over twelve thousand men; his siege train had arrived, and overtures were reported to have been made to him on the part of the Mogul Sovereign from within the beleaguered city. Everything indicated, in fact, that the recoil of the insurrection had begun, and that the Oudian and Bengalese Sepoys in possession of the Mohammedan Capital, who are as susceptible of rapid demoralization as they are of sudden and uncontrollable fury, were losing what little cohesive power they had at first possessed. It was even prognosticated that the mutineers would not await the assault of the avenging army, but would avail themselves of the enforced inactivity of the besiegers to effect their retreat from Delhi. This contingency has been kept in view from the first by the authorities at Calcutta, to whom it doubtless would be far from disagreeable, however bitterly it might disappoint and exasperate the British forces burning for vengeance upon the brutal murderers of helpless English women and children. And we have been informed by a French gentleman of distinction, recently returned from Northwestern India, and who is perfectly familiar with the character and the position of both the Hindoo and Mohamedan populations, that there is every reason to believe that the siege of Delhi has been ended in this way. We need hardly express the hope for the honor of our race, that, if this shall prove to have been the case, no excesses may have been permitted by the English commander to his men in taking possession of the abandoned capital. However, legitimate the wrath of the English soldiery may be, (and never were men stung by sharper goads to remorseless indignation,) that wrath must not be allowed to rage against an unarmed multitude, who have doubtless already suffered the horrors of sack and pillage from the mercenary hordes of their own countrymen.

Conceding the fall of Delhi, whether by storm or by default, it becomes a matter of great importance to inquire how far that event is likely to influence the progress of the revolt throughout India. In our belief it will instantaneously reduce that revolt to the proportions of a mere predatory warfare in a comparatively confined district of the Peninsula.

Our original disinclination to regard the outbreak as a positively organized uprising of the Mohammedan aristocracy throughout India, has been confirmed at every step of its subsequent history, and the fact that the great Mohammedan festivals of the Mohurrum and the Buckree-Eed were allowed to pass over without any fresh explosions, seems to us decisive upon this point. Equally decisive evidences of the fact that the disturbances were instigated and fomented by Mohammedan conspirators, and particularly by men of consideration in the Kingdom of Oude, seem to us to have been also afforded by the circumstances of the revolt, as well as by the localities in which it has developed itself most formidably.

The atrocities of Meerut, Delhi and Cawnpore, speak of a Mussulman origin, and breathe the spirit of the "Tiger of the Mysore." The Hindoos have always been more merciful than their Mohammedan countrymen, and NENA SAHIB has only been treading in the footsteps of TIPPOO. The Sepoys driven from Delhi will receive therefore no support from the Hindoo populations, and it is even probable that they will suffer severely from the inhabitants among whom exaggerated reports have been circulated of the booty accumulated by them from the plunder of the Governmental Treasuries and of private houses.

In their retreat from Delhi it seems to us they can take but one course. They cannot possibly attempt to reach the army of NENA SAHIB before Lucknow, or to march upon AGRA. An advance northward in the direction of Umballa and Loodiana would expose them both on the side of the Punjab and on that of Nepaul, from neither of which quarters can they look for much aid or comfort. It has been already reported that the zenana of the King of Delhi had been dispatched for safety to the station of Rhotuk, at a distance of about forty-seven miles west by north from Delhi. It is to be expected that the mutineers will follow in the same direction. Rhotuk itself, though fortified, is but a poor position, and its brick castle could not resist a six-pounder, but at Hansai, ninety-seven miles from Delhi, they would find a resting-place in a strong fort, well built on the top of a scarped hill. This place was the hold of the fantastic adventurer, GEORGE THOMAS, who was a type of the class so well described by Sir WALTER SCOTT in his tale of the *Surgeon's Daughter*, and who founded here about the end of the last century an ephemeral Principality. It is a defensible post, and commands a retreat southward towards the Joudpoor country and the land of the Rhatore Rajpoots, a brave, indomitable and restless people, among whose forests and fastnesses the conflict may be very easily prolonged. Between the Joudpoor country and the English line of operations, the States of Gwalior intervene, and it is in the Scindia's country that the revolt seems to have assumed more of a popular character than any where else. But however the contest may be carried into these quarters, the removal of the scene of action from Delhi, Agra and Lucknow will deprive the insurrection of its most dangerous characteristics. And if this shall have been accomplished by the beginning of October, we see no reason for doubting that the Indian Government will be able to recover from its actual embarrassments without complicating in any very appreciable degree the financial position of the metropolis.

Our City Government.

Our "respectable" citizens have for a long time kept up the most plaintive lamentations over the degeneracy of our City Government. They mourn over the degeneracy of the times,—the prevalence of crime and disorder,—the exclusion of our "best men" from office, and the monopoly of all political power and all places of responsibility by the reckless and unprincipled.

There is certainly room enough for these complaints, but they are not the men to make them. For some months now the Police Commissioners have been trying to get a "respectable" man to fill a vacancy in the Board, but without success. Mr. HAVEMEYER advertises that he cannot possibly accept a nomination for Mayor. So confident, indeed, is the assurance that no "respectable" man can be induced to be a candidate for that place, that Mayor WOOD *dares* anybody to make the attempt, and publicly advertises for a candidate to be run against him. There is a great deal of justice in these taunts. Our business men, in spite of their whinings about misgovernment, care a great deal more for their money than for the public welfare. They cannot be induced to sacrifice anything of their time or their profits, for the good of the City. They consider it a great deal more important that they should add to their heaps of wealth, than that the half million of people who live on this island should be protected in their persons and their property. They are too selfish to do anything more than complain of the selfishness of other people.

They can continue in this course if they see fit,—but they should cease complaining of the politicians and unprincipled speculators who fill our public places, so long as they themselves refuse any share of the labors and responsibilities which they involve. If they will not take office they must not complain of those who will. If honest men refuse to govern the City, they must make up their minds to be governed by rogues,—and they owe it to themselves not to disgust the public by hypocritical fault-finding with what is really the result of their own selfish and mercenary indifference to the public welfare.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Is it not possible for our Police Commissioners to devote a little more time, during their sessions, to *business* and a little less to *buncombe*? Would it not be just as well for them to talk less and vote more? Or, if they must talk, can they not select topics quite as edifying, and a good deal more useful, than the partisan and personal wranglings which seem mainly to absorb their attention?

We published yesterday the long string of resolutions, with the longer preamble, concerning the financial difficulties and demonstrations of the day, which Gen. NYE introduced, together with the spicy discussion between him and Mayor WOOD, to which they gave rise. It may not be amiss to suggest that this Board is not a deliberative or a legislative assembly, and that all such discussions as these are utterly out of place at their meetings. It is no part of the duty of the Board to declare its sentiments upon political economy, or to canvass the mistaken notions that may prevail upon these or any other topics, in the community at large. It is their business to organize and discipline a force sufficient to protect the property and preserve the peace of the City,—and they would discharge their duty to the public much more satisfactorily if they would limit their endeavors to this specific point. Propositions have been a long time before them to fill up the force and make it effective. Why do they not act upon them? Why do they allow week after week and month after month to pass away, without doing anything whatever upon this, the most vital point connected with the public welfare? In the midst of commotions and demonstrations that threaten the peace of the City and demand the utmost vigilance of the municipal authorities, they allow the Police force to remain at a point less than half its usual strength and in a condition utterly inadequate even to the discharge of its ordinary functions.

The meetings of the Board seem now to be held mainly for the purpose of a set-to between General NYE and Mayor WOOD. The General is sharp, sarcastic and uncourteously amusing, and his Mayor is modest, unassuming, meek and disinterested as usual. Their encounters may be very interesting to themselves and very edifying to the spectators,—but they are quite out of place and not at all pertinent to the proper business of the Board.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—It is only charitable to the unemployed workingmen, who have been making their useless demonstrations in the streets, to suppose that if they had anything better to do they would do it. There are some few mouthing demagogues among them, it is very probable, who were too happy of an opportunity to dilate upon the text furnished by Mayor WOOD, and inflame the passions of the baser part of the people, but the majority of them were doubtless sincerely desirous of employment. They must have seen that the greatest solicitude had been felt ever since the hard times commenced, on the part of those whose fortunes were still unimpaired, to afford aid to the laboring classes who had been thrown out of employment by the pressure. All the papers of the City had discussed the matter seriously, it had been taken in hand by the public authorities, the managers of our benevolent institutions were not backward, and by publishing full details of the numbers of work-people of all kinds who had been thrown out of their customary employments, we had furnished the strongest appeal that could have been made to the sympathies of the benevolent and the attention of the public authorities. There was not, therefore, the least necessity for any public demonstration on the part of the unemployed; their necessities were known, and active steps had been taken to relieve them. The senseless and violent resolutions which were passed in the name of the unemployed, were only calculated to excite alarm and turn the sympathies of the class whom they threatened against them. Whatever may be done for the relief of the laboring poor will be the result of voluntary effort, and not in any manner by calling to the meetings or marchings in our streets.

We are most happy to perceive signs of better times already. Work has been resumed in several large manufacturing establishments in the City and the neighboring towns, and on many of the buildings now in progress, on which labor had been suspended, work has been resumed, and the meetings of the unemployed workmen have daily diminished in numbers. We shall probably have no more of them after this week. The greatest suffering will be among those who will make no demonstrations in public, and they are the persons who should be first relieved by private and public charity.

THE REALLY SUFFERING.—The following paragraph is from the police returns of yesterday:

STARVING TO DEATH.—Officer BROOKS, of the Tenth Precinct Police, yesterday found a German family, consisting in all of five persons, residing in a hovel at No. 44 Orchard-street, *literally starving to death*. They have been unable to procure either food or medical attendance, and as three of them were severely burned by a cephene explosion on Saturday last our readers may judge of the misery they were in. The Commissioners of Emigration were notified.

It is in such quarters as these, and not in mass meetings or public demonstrations in the Park, that the real sufferers from the pressure are to be sought and found. The stalwart, sturdy fellows, who congregate in the public squares, and show their stamina by lusty shouts for Mayor WOOD, and loud demonstrations against men who have money are not the men who are in danger of starvation, or for whom the public sympathy should be enlisted. It is in the back lanes and low cellars—in the obscure, dismal corners and secluded garrets of the City—that genuine, grinding poverty hides itself and does its dreadful work. Those who would relieve it must search for it. Let them strengthen the hands of the visitors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—the missionaries who explore every quarter of the City, and the agents of the many excellent Societies which devote themselves to this specific work. All this practical and admirable machinery should be reinforced and made more effective for the coming Winter. It is by these methods, and by them alone, that distress can be relieved. One hundred thousand dollars given by the Common Council to the Association for the Relief of the Poor, and its kindred Societies, would do more real good than a million expended as Mayor WOOD proposes.

THE CITY.—Yesterday was a very quiet day in the City, in spite of the rumored threats to plunder the Assay Office and the Banks in Wall-street. A goodly number of troops were in readiness for any emergency, and perhaps the knowledge of this fact had something to do with the remarkable abstinence from disorder of any kind which prevailed.

An Opening for Mons. Soyer.

If it be true that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," it is not less true that it cares very little for its most useful men. There is scarcely a scamp in Europe whose crimes have not gone "unwhipt of Justice," nor a dancer, nor a prize fighter, nor a bassoon player, whose name is not familiarly known on this side of the Atlantic; and nearly all the great celebrities who exhibit their talents for filthy lucre, come over here sooner or later to win new laurels and bonquets, and increase their fortunes. But there are a good many famous men whose genius seeks for distinction in the useful arts, rather than the ornamental, whose visits would be much more acceptable than those of the celebrated artists who come over and beguile us for a brief season, but leave us no wiser or better for their presence among us. England is happy in the possession of a good genius, whose great delight is to do good by attending to the public stomach, and who has gained a great reputation by his culinary exploitations. The name of this benefactor of his species has reached us on this side of the ocean, but still he is not half so well known here, by reputation, as scores of second-rate singers and dancers. Doubtless many a young lady in Fifth-avenue, who could name all the great tenors in Europe, would be puzzled to tell who ALEXIS SOYER is. But ALEXIS is a great celebrity, notwithstanding, who is on familiar terms with lords and statesmen, and is regarded as a great public benefactor, merely because he understands the art of boiling a potato and making soup. He had a good opportunity of becoming known to the higher classes of society by acting as the *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club, and doubtless many a good speech in Parliament was the immediate result of one of his well-cooked dinners. At all events, so highly were his talents estimated by British statesmen, that when the famine in Ireland commenced, for what quite little he was sent over to Dublin to teach the Irish people the art of cooking the little food they had, and of taking the greatest amount of nutriment from it. He was eminently successful in his mission, and did much to alleviate the horrors of the famine, by the valuable lessons he taught, and when reports reached England of the sufferings of the British army in the Crimea, the Government dispatched him to the seat of war, to teach the bold Britons who were perishing more from the want of nourishing food, than from the cannon balls of the Russians, how to cook their rations of beef and potatoes. The great ALEXIS did as much towards the success of the British in storming the Redan, as any of the military leaders who figured on that occasion; he first fortified the stomachs of the soldiers, without which they could have done nothing towards storming the fortifications of the enemy, and General VIVIAN said to him, after visiting his Crimean kitchen, "Monsieur SOYER, Miss NIGHTINGALE'S name and your own will be associated in the archives of this memorable war."

There is, to be sure, a slight difference between the great SOYER and the gentle FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, for he blows his own trumpet very loudly, while she does not. But, as we said in the beginning, the world cares very little about its most useful man, and if Monsieur SOYER did not sound his own praises, it is very much to be feared that no one else would do it for him, and so we should never have known anything of his great exploits. Monsieur SOYER is an ambitious man, and, like other great reformers, he must be ambitious of new fields of distinction. Why then should he not come over here where there is an abundance of good food, but a most lamentable scarcity of good cooks? He narrates in his *Culinary Campaign*, with great pride, how he set up his portable *batterie de cuisine*, and prepared an impromptu *déjeuner* amid the ruins of the Parthenon at Athens, and we should suppose that he might take equal pride in putting his saucepans to a practical use in the capital of the New World. We are in no danger of anything like a repetition of the Irish famine here this Winter, but there is too much reason to apprehend a good deal of suffering for the lack of wholesome food among the unemployed poor who must be fed by public charity, and it would be a great public benefit if the great SOYER would take it into his benevolent head to just run across the Atlantic and teach us the art of making soup. It would be worth his while, too, for he might learn how to cook canvas-back ducks, and he would have an opportunity of composing an essay on the American kitchen, besides making himself familiar with the mysteries of corn bread and calipee. Monsieur SOYER taught the army in the Crimea how to make a wholesome potage of the liquor in which beef had been boiled, which the ignorant soldiers had before thrown away, and thereby not only did great good to the soldiers themselves, but was of great service to the Commissariat Department. Man being an eating, as well as a fighting animal, the science of cooking is of as vital importance to the success of an army as the science of war. SOYER ought, therefore, to take rank with VAUBAN, SCOTT, and other great writers in their department of science. But, happily, we have no war on our hands at present, except the war with want and poverty which we have got upon our hands, and must, by hook or by crook, be the victors in. It is in just such a conflict as this that the genius of SOYER can benefit us. We are, confessedly, the most wasteful and prodigal people in the world, particularly as respects food, and we have heard it said by those who were competent to give an opinion on the subject, that there was enough wholesome food wasted daily in New-York to feed the population of another city of the same size. There may be some exaggeration in this estimate, but it is a good deal too near the truth, and we need the teachings of some such practical philanthropist as SOYER, to enable us to make both ends meet between now and next Spring.

Concert.

Mme. LA GRANGE'S concert last night, at the Mozart Rooms, was about as well attended as such entertainments are likely to be. We hope that Miss SIMON will be substantially benefited, and placed in a position to complete her musical education. The pecuniary success of a concert of this kind is not determined by the attendance; at least we hope not in the present case. The artists who sang and played were warmly applauded.

The Mozart Hall is an excellent acoustical building, capable of seating about twelve hundred people. It occupies the rooms formerly held by the National Academy of Design, and, therefore, enjoys one of the best locations in the City. At present it is in an unfinished condition, but it bids fair to become a chaste and commodious edifice for musical purposes.

Italian Opera.

The "Trovatore" will be repeated to-night, with LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER and others in the cast.

MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN A FOREIGN PORT.—Deputy Marshals O'KEEFE and HOGAN, on Saturday last, arrested four of the crew of the schooner *Pilot's Bride*, of New-York, lately arrived, and had them committed as witnesses in the case of the murder of the mate of that vessel by a Portuguese named JOSEPH SILVIS, while she was lying at Porto Cabello. The mate, an American, was killed while lying asleep on the deck of the vessel. The murderer escaped, but was afterward captured, and held for trial by the authorities of the port. The American Consul, however, claimed that the culprit should be given up to the United States for trial, and the proper requisition has been made by the Government.

A HUSBAND SUSPECTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.—On Saturday the wife of Mr. DOLAN, a tailor, in Bridgeport, Conn., died very suddenly, and was buried on Monday. After the burial, suspicion was aroused that the husband had poisoned her. Coroner CORNELIUS ordered the body to be disinterred yesterday, for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination. The husband remains under arrest to await the result of the examination.

A BOY MISSING.—ROBERT M. FULLER, a boy 13 years of age, left his home on Monday morning, Nov. 9, and has not been heard from by his parents since. He is about 5 feet high, light built, light eyes and hair. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received by his father, JAMES M. FULLER, No. 62 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, L. I., or No. 244 Fulton-street, New-York.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—The forty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held yesterday at the Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. Rev. Mr. CUTTER read the annual report. The Dorcas Society, a similar association, met at the same time and place. This Society has furnished 1,200 garments and 75 comfortables for the use of destitute females during the past year.

A SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.—I. M. SINGER & Co., manufacturer of sewing machines in this City, who discharged their workmen a few weeks since, in consequence of the general depression in business, have reemployed 100 of those so thrown out of work.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A pugilistic encounter, under the rules of the prize ring, for a few dollars, took place about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, on Berrian's Island, in the East River, nearly opposite Randall's Island. The principal bruisers, stake-holder, judges, referee, time-keeper and bottle-holder, as well as a large portion of the audience, hailed from the Fourth Ward. They started from the City in small boats, and by giving out to the Harlem Police that the affair was to take place on Hilbert's Island, they succeeded in putting the Metropolitans off the track, and the fight was consequently uninterrupted. One hour and a half was consumed by the belligerents in knocking each other down before the result was formally declared, after which a majority of the party took the Long Island shore, and wended their way homeward, no doubt highly gratified with their Sunday morning's entertainment. Another prize fight is soon to take place. One of the principals is training at the Red House, on Second-avenue, and the other at McComb's Dam.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Next Congress—Correspondence on the Opportunity—The New-York Post-Office Investigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

The Congress of the United States assembles four weeks from to-day, and will probably organize with little, if any, difficulty. As harmonious appears the dominant party bids fair to be sadly divided; but their differences doubtless will be smoothed until after the offices depending on their united vote in an organization of the House shall have been secured. Such is the discipline of the Democratic Party that its members rarely break out into open quarrel with each other in the face of spoil which would be likely to fall into the hands of their enemies. I have heard it several times repeated that a different policy would be pursued in the present instance—that at least twenty of the free-soilers, refusing to participate in the regular Democratic caucus of the House, would make separate nominations of candidates pledged to the extremest views of opposition to the Governor, Walker Kansas Policy, and to the general administration of the successionists. This would render the election of anybody by a majority vote impossible, unless they should go over to one or the other of the factions.

No such condition of affairs need be apprehended, however, much as it may be talked of. A portion of the ultraists may, and probably will, refuse to go into caucus, and no blame themselves to exclude its action; but when the nominations are made, they will sustain them, unless some one should be nominated who has made himself especially obnoxious to them. Col. ORR, for instance, as a candidate for Speaker, would be very distasteful to them, because they are satisfied that he has been for a long time scheming for promotion, and endeavoring to obtain it by effecting a conservatism which they do not profess to feel; nevertheless, if nominated in caucus, they will all fall into line, and vote him in, as a matter of course.

The canvassing for the Speakership, and other offices in the gift of the House, begins to be pretty active, as we learn here by advices from the different States. Col. ORR is more talked of for Speaker than any body else, although that fact does not add to his chances. He has been a standing candidate for some time, and for that reason is more spoken of than others who command a larger share of the hearty good will of the old members of Congress. He seems to have the inside track; but there is a very general feeling of distrust of him all through the South, that may at any moment upset his luck. Secretary CASS is understood to be sparing for OHIO's election, of course with a view to strengthening himself as a future candidate for the Presidency, by securing a controlling influence in the organization of the House. This has come to be a regular element in the calculations of national politics in the United States,—the efforts of aspirants being, as far as possible, to secure the policy of our Governmental system, and contention in for their individual benefit.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, is also a prominent candidate. Though a very decided partisan, there is a bold, frank manliness in all he says or does, which wins the confidence and respect of friends and foes. Far more popular than ORR among the members of the House, he must prove a formidable competitor if he submits his claims to the consideration of a caucus. Though from a slaveholding State, and so acceptable to the South, all his bread for friends and sympathizer are far more likely to come of the great Northwest and North than are Mr. DAVIS—and for that reason he certainly may be expected to prove a favorite with Northern Democrats, who would not strengthen their individual positions at home by selecting a South Carolinian for their suffrages.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, though not presented as a candidate,—for the reason that the propriety of taking the Speaker from a Slave State is generally conceded,—is nevertheless talked of, more or less, for the place, and, if any difficulty should occur in caucus in the selection of a Southern candidate, it would not be surprising if Mr. JONES became the point of union, for he is trusted and esteemed by the entire South, as is evidenced by the press of all sections of the Democratic Party in that part of the Union.

There are several candidates besides those I have mentioned, from the South. ANDREW H. SOMERVILLE, of Georgia, is talked of, and GEO. W. JONES, of Tennessee, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, are sometimes mentioned. The chances are, however, that either PHELPS, JONES or ORR will be the man.

GEO. PLITT, Esq., of Philadelphia, arrived here to-night. Rival candidates for the Marshalship of the District of Columbia find it hard to believe that he is to be the lucky recipient,—but a few days will probably satisfy them that Mr. PLITT really is the coming man. Rotation is to be relentlessly pursued in reference to all the District appointments, and we can only hope that in changing our Postmaster, the President will give us as obliging and efficient an officer as we now have in the person of Col. JAS. H. ELLIOTT.

In a previous letter I attempted to state that Mayor WOOD was endeavoring to have himself, Postmaster FOWLER, and Collector SCHELL appointed a Commission to select a site for the New-York Post-Office,—but a typographical error left SCHELL out of the play. It is easy to see that the Mayor would be the ruling spirit of such a commission, and that he is exceedingly anxious to have so fine an opportunity for speculation confided to his care. At one time he had almost succeeded,—but all danger of such a public calamity has now passed. Were he not aware of the fact, however, and if it was well understood here that he is influencing the Board of Aldermen,—of his control over which you have had repeated evidence—to prevent the sale of a site in the Park for the Post-Office. Let him but honestly urge upon that body the acceptance of Postmaster-General BROWN'S offer, and the thing can be done in a few hours' time. Before this is done, as I informed you some time since, and as Mr. BROWN is ready to do, Commissioner YOUNG'S and your New-York Post-Office will be thrown off somewhere into the indefinite future.

Is it not amazingly strange that PRESIDENT WOOD should venture to feed the suffering laboring men of New-York with empty promises of employment, the very hour when he is exerting all the influence of his position to render the Government unable to furnish labor upon an extensive public building, and to prevent the payment into your depleted City Treasury of a quarter of a million of dollars, which could be expended so advantageously in municipal improvements, and thus in furnishing bread to the famishing poor. Let public sentiment but give itself immediate, earnest and peaceful expression in behalf of this sale to the Government, and the City authorities will find themselves forced to yield their mad schemes of selfish speculation, and to afford every facility for the instant commencement of the work on the Post-Office. Close the negotiation for the lot, and within three days the ground may be broken, and the $250,000 in your City Treasury. Does New-York want this or not?

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

There is now a prospect of an early recognition of the Government of Nicaragua, and of the ratification of TRESCOT and negotiation of the treaty, which has already been prepared, relative to the Transit route.

C. P. HANSSENS has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of Bavaria, to reside at Philadelphia.

WM. H. TAYLOR has been promoted Chief Examiner in the Patent Office since HAMMOND resigned.

Fires.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—The alarm at 5 P. M. yesterday was caused by a fire in the upper story corner of Pearl and Beaver streets. It was extinguished in a few minutes, with trifling damage.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of FRANCIS SCAFATI'S bakery, No. 52 East Twenty-second-street. The amount was about $150 insured for $700 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building sustained but trifling injury.

ASSAULTING A CONDUCTOR.—A man giving his name as J. S. NIEMMAN, was arrested at 9 o'clock last evening, by Officer WM. WYCKOFF of the Second Ward, charged with assaulting one of the conductors on the Second-avenue Railroad, and drawing a knife and threatening his life. On the way to the Station House the prisoner drew his knife on the officer. Sergeant WARD locked him up, intending to take him before a magistrate this morning for examination.

BRYMMER, ex-officer, convicted of embezzling money from Post-Office letters, has been locked in the State Prison at Alton, Ill., to serve out his four years' term. He manifested no feeling.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12
FIRST CALVE CONCERT
OF
MME. ANNA BISHOP,
Assisted by
MISS KATE ROBINSON,
THE DISTINGUISHED SCOTCH VOCALIST,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
THE CELEBRATED BARITONE,
And a Powerful Orchestra and Chorus.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the principal music and bookstores, and at the hall.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
Positively last week of the Grand Moorish Spectacle of
THE QUEEN OF THE HAREM,
Introducing the Scenes in the Interior of a Turkish Palace, Grand Oriental Ballets, Tableaux, Processions, &c.
Also, the Great Burlesque of
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing the Scenes in the Interior of a Chinese Opium Den, Chinese Ballets, Tableaux

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.
ELEGANT FURNITURE.
ELEGANT FURNITURE.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

[Continued from First Page.]

receive the names and make the necessary entries, and the Committee can make the proper inspection and inquiry into each case. 4. Every citizen who has a surplus dollar must pay it to the Treasurer of the Ward organization, to create a fund for relieving the necessitous members of the unemployed. 5. The Inspectors to [illegible] relief by entering opposite each name [illegible] given, the party signing his or her name to the receipt. 6. Requisitions for [illegible] the Central Park Commissioners, or from any other of the public works to be made upon Ward organizations, subject only to the duty it shall be to designate the persons most in need of work. By such a system all could have an equal chance, and there could be no reasonable complaint of unfairness or partiality. Four Wards, viz., the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth, have already been organized upon this plan. Without its adoption, or something like it, the Central Park Commissioners appreciated that their employment of work for the unemployed would have the effect of drawing to the City an immense crowd of laborers, anxious to have a hand in the job—and so make matters worse than before.

Councilmen's Committee on Central Park.

The adjourned meeting of this Committee was ordered for 2 P. M., yesterday. At that hour the only occupants of the Council chamber were about 100 policemen, who were amusing themselves as best they could, sometimes watching from the windows the movements of a crowd of young fowlers in the Park. Half past two arrived, still the Chairman and his associates came not. "Dinner or blood," exclaimed one of the more facetious of the guardians of the peace. Presently Councilman Waron entered with several of his associates and took their seats.

David N. Hart was the first witness: Had been appointed by the Commissioners as Clerk to the Commission; those employed at the Central Park are paid under direction of the Treasurer; from the reports of the Chief-Engineer, (which he had read,) thinks that six or seven hundred men had been employed, but could not say for how long; thinks it was for more nearly sixty days than one that the above number had been employed; does not know of different names being placed on the pay roll; the Commissioners had received one communication from the Common Council; the press of business formed the reason why no answer had been forwarded or action taken; had heard remarks, but did not feel at liberty to state what they were; the Bank of Commerce had part of the Central Park bonds, and all the money was used that was drawn from that bank; the balance of cash belonging to the Commission now in the bank is probably $6,000; presumes the money has been spent that has been thus far appropriated; does not know whether men from Westchester or Staten Island have been employed in the Park; there has been no estimate made and brought to the Board as to intended outlays during the next few months; is not in his capacity as clerk upon his own responsibility in the habit of showing any petition or petitions to members of the Common Council or others; has copied petitions that have been forwarded; to his knowledge, no member of the Common Council has attempted to exact any remuneration or consideration from any member of the Commission; witness said he was not bound to answer questions which interfered with his duty, and therefore should not answer such questions as were beyond his direct knowledge.

John A. Bagley was the First Assistant Engineer at Central Park. Is not now employed there, having resigned a few days ago; has received only 2 months' pay; had presented his bill for the month of October; the Commissioners did not refuse to pay, but held they were not responsible for the amount from Jan. 1 to 26th July.

Mr. J. B. Bacon, addressing the Committee, said that he would avoid repetition and endeavor to throw additional light by a continuous statement. He had been paid to April last up to Jan. 1. An appropriation of $50,000 had been made; some employes had been paid, but not the engineers, and this without apparent reason. For ten months he had received no money, and had been much distressed; he called upon Mr. Green, the Treasurer; that gentleman promised to call the attention of the Board to the matter; went twice or thrice to the office upon this business; Mr. Green directed Mr. McIntosh to pay the engineers the next day; but Mr. McIntosh said next day that orders had been given not to pay; had been applied to by a certain party with a proposition to cut out his claim; had been engaged at $1,500 per annum, but was reduced to $1,200 when the work was completed; [illegible] applied to Mr. Vielle, considering it to be very unjust. When Mr. Vielle asserted he was ready to send in his name and claim, the sum was made out as for $900 per annum, instead of $1,200. Witness demonstrated, but was told that so the Commissioners had ordered. Refused to sign the receipt either as for $1,200, much less as for $900 per annum. Was told he could have the money if he would consent to the reduction. Stated that he would leave the service of the commission rather than submit to such reduction. There could be no mistake as to the pay-roll being made out as for $900—it was the predetermination of Mr. Vielle and others to effect the reduction. Mr. McIntosh stated that by Vielle's orders he had made out the pay-roll as for $900. The next morning after certain proceedings at the Board of Councilmen inquiring why salaries were not paid, witness went to the office, and his salary was altered back again to $1,200. Still refused to accept the lower sum. Is convinced that Vielle directed McIntosh to effect and enforce the last reduction. Others were cut down similarly, without any reason, his axeman particularly, who had been paid nothing as yet, because he refused to accept the reduced pay upon the original terms of his engagement. When the resolution of the Common Council came, Mr. Vielle was directed to make out the pay-roll, which he did. In all the conversations witness had with the members of the Board individually, his conclusion was that they were all at loggerheads. The delays, and reductions, and trouble, had been matter of great sorrow, embarrassment and difficulty to him and to others; had been obliged to work much at night, and also on Sundays. A complimentary resolution had been passed to him, but he had stated that he had much rather receive payment for his services than fine words. Witness identified a bill for "stakes" which had been furnished by his axeman. Has brought no suit nor obtained any judgment against the Old Commissioners. Witness desired to call attention to the delay, and to the reductions, which appeared to be without any authority, and also that, only upon the action of the Common Council, had any person been paid.

The Committee then adjourned to to-day, at 2 o'clock, the Chairman stating that legal means would be taken to compel the attendance of the Commissioners inasmuch as they had not thought proper to attend to the request of the Committee to be present on this occasion.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday afternoon, the President, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., in the Chair.

Certain persons having forwarded an application for their reinstatement as officers of the Fourth District Prison, Governor Townsend took occasion to state that he was not aware that the Board had taken charge of that prison.

Governor Tremain observed that the Governors must accept charge of the prison inasmuch as the law on that subject was imperative.

Governor Townsend denied that the law gave the Common Council any authority over the Board of Governors. He thought that the advice given the Board by Alderman Valentine on the previous evening was simply sheer impertinence. The Board were, in his opinion, quite competent to do their own advising.

Governor Townsend then recited a statement furnished by the architect of the Board, which had been prompted by the publication of some remarks made at a former meeting; it detailed that he had received on an average only about $560 per annum during the past 6 years, and that only about $800 is now due to him. He deemed the resolution that was passed uncalled for and unwarranted.

Governor Pinckney said no one had a right to question his motives in submitting the resolution which had been designated as unmerited, except the members of the Board.

Governor Townsend maintained that the services which had been rendered were important, and the remuneration comparatively small.

Governor Townsend brought up the report of the Committee on Finance, with a few remarks on the effort that had been made to meet the condition of the tax-payers at this juncture.

The Committee on Supplies and Finance, to whom was referred the communication of A. C. Peace, Esq., Comptroller, for estimate of expenditure for the Almshouse Department for the year 1858, respectfully report: That they have given this important subject the consideration that a tax-ridden and embarrassed community have a right to require from those who have assumed the responsible position as disbursers of public money required by the law organizing this Department. The Board have always felt that they have faithfully performed the trust reposed in them, and never before have they deemed it necessary to call upon the bank severe economy as is now apparent should govern every department in the City, and to aid in preserving the value of property, which must inevitably be seriously depreciated without a great reduction in the expenses of the City government.

The Hospitals, Almshouses, Prisons, Workhouse, Children's Nursery, Infants' Departments, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Out-Door Poor, &c.—in all 17 organizations—of which the last named relieved upwards of 60,000 persons, in 1856, draw their support through the Board of Governors.

In all large cities well and economically-governed institutions similar to those above-named make up the largest item of their expenses. This City is an exception, the number of persons now supported in our institutions at the public expense being 7,346.

No calculation can be made on receiving anything from the Commissioners of Emigration, although we cannot conceive a more equitable, legal or just claim than the City has upon that commission for the support of lunatics, vagrants and paupers chargeable to the State, but found they had left the [illegible] manager arrived.

[illegible] that the persons, composing those [illegible] have thought proper to take this course [illegible] their wants known, I do not participate in the apprehension of some, that the public peace is thereby jeopardied, or private property endangered; nor indeed that riot will ensue. I do not doubt my ability to prevent the one, and to protect the other, under a far more serious state of things than has yet occurred. That great destitution already exists among the laboring classes of New-York, cannot be denied, and that many honest and worthy men feel keenly the want of their usual means of subsistence, is also apparent to me from daily observation; but that the intelligent workmen of New-York will resort to violence, or attempt depredation upon the property of others, I do not for a moment conceive possible.

If, however, any should so far forget their duty to the laws and government, rest assured that every means at my command shall be exercised, *promptly and firmly*.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Address of the American Mayoralty Convention.

The following address, introduced by J. H. Reynolds, Esq., and signed by the officers, was unanimously adopted by the Convention early on Tuesday morning:

To the American Voters of the City of New-York:

Your Delegates, charged with the duty of presenting a candidate for the office of Mayor, would call your attention to the condition of the City.

By universal consent, this Empire State is worse governed, more wastefully over-taxed, more exposed to outrage and crime, worse robbed by its officeholders, and more completely under the domination of its ruffians, than any other community in the civilized world.

These are emphatically hard times. Trade is almost extinct—debts cannot be collected—property has immensely and constantly depreciated—cash can hardly be had—thousands who were lately rich are now bankrupt—and labor in vain seeks employment. Such are the circumstances under which the salaries of City functionaries are from day to day increased. Jobs are brazenly contracted and "put through," and the eight millions of taxes which our City must shoulder this year, is likely to be nine millions next year and ten millions the year after. From our stagnant business and depreciated property, how are such vast sums to be extracted from the people and paid? What hope of improvement can be based on the continuance of Fernando Wood in power?

He has been now three years in office, with a subservient Council. What abuse has he corrected? What wrong righted? What corruption job defeated? What needless expenditure cut off? These questions suggest their own answers. In the minds of all intelligent, good and honest men of all parties, public robbery and Fernando Wood's rule are but different names for the same thing.

Twice has this audacious demagogue and leader of the bogus branch of the Democracy been chosen Mayor, but never, to the honor of New-York, by a *majority of the votes cast*. He has crept in through the broken ranks of his adversaries. On both occasions we have polled the largest vote against him, but not enough to defeat him. The fault will not be ours if this happens again. We know the man; he was once a member and officer of tolerable standing in our party!

The times, the condition of our City, demands sacrifices and the united efforts of all good citizens; let us show ourselves ready to meet them. Let us, who have twice led the divided hosts opposed to Wood knavery and misrule, now present a candidate worthy of confidence, on whom the whole opposition may honorably unite. No national issue is now involved in this election.

It is a municipal struggle only, between public plunderers and their dupes on one side, and the outrageously plundered and all honest men on the other. Let us show ourselves *superior to all selfish considerations*, and we may fairly entreat others to follow our example. Where is the fit and faithful citizen, no matter of what party.

Such a man we suggest to you in Hon. James E. Cooley, late a Democratic Senator in the State Senate, a man of independent and straightforward man, an inflexible foe of public robbery and devoted to the great work of City Reform. Unite with us, Americans, in rallying around him, and you may fairly appeal to all other anti-swindling Electors to do likewise. You may then, with good grace, call on your *fellow citizens of all parties to put forth* the requisite exertions in the confident hope that these exertions will be crowned by a signal and beneficent triumph.

A Chance for a Workman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me with a short notice by calling attention to the distressed condition of the crossing of Eighth-street in the Sixth-avenue, by which a lady and [illegible] have left a pile of rubbish always on the path for the express purpose, one would suppose, of endangering human life. On the block just below (Waverley-place) is another "trap." The culvert on the edge of the side-walk has a sunken flag, admirably adapted to the spraining of ankles, if not the breaking of necks. Were the people of any European city subject to such shameless imposition on the part of their Municipal officers, they would rise in open rebellion against such infamous contempt of their comfort and safety. At a time like the present one would suppose it to be the duty of the corporation to furnish the hundreds of starving men with labor, and especially so when there is such an amount of repair needed in our City.

AN INJURED CITIZEN.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The unemployed workmen of the Seventeenth Ward of Philadelphia met on Monday, and after hearing speeches, some pacific and others inflammatory, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, There are many thousands of working hands now out of employment, and consequently unable to procure the necessaries of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we meet together to devise means for our mutual relief, and for the relief of our wives and children.

Resolved, That we will not stand by and hear our children cry for bread without the means to relieve the cravings of hunger, at the time God has blessed our land with a superabundance of all the necessaries of life.

Mr. William H. Axe then submitted the following:

Whereas, As Hon. Richard Vaux has been the only person amongst the many in this city holding public positions, who has shown a disposition to assist us: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Mayor of the city, to solicit him to use his influence towards calling a town meeting at an early day, for the purpose of devising some means for relieving the want and distress of the unemployed amongst us.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman authorized to appoint the Committee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

$1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '65	103	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	
11,000	Virginia 6s	85¼	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	
5,000	do	b3	73¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	62	
5,000	do	s30	61
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	90	
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	89¾	
1,000	do	90	
5,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	81	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bd.	79	
5,000	do	s10	80
5,000	do		79¾
2,000	do		79¾
10,000	do	s30	79
5,000	do	s5	80
10,000	do		81
9,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6's		83¾
10,000	do		83¾
5,000	do		83
1000	Erie R. 2dm. bs '63		83
83	National Bank		90
5	Bank of Commerce		92
25	do		92
15	American Ex. Bank		95
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank		89¼
20	Continental Bank		89
25	Metropolitan Bank		89
77	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		92
50	do	s30	93¾
48	Cumberland C. Co.		9¾
90	N. Y. Central R.		69
800	do		69¼
125	do		69¾
100	do	b3	69¾
50	do	b30	69¾
40	Hud. River R.	b30	15
117	Mich. Central R.		51
50	do	s60	49
184	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		16
50	do		15¾
270	do	s3	16¾
100	M. S. & N. I. p'f'd	s60	21¾
70	do		22
20	do		21¾
70	do		22
15	Panama Railroad		11
20	Illinois Cen. R. R.		86
50	do	s10	87
10	do		86¾
50	do		86¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		66¾
400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		30¾
200	do		33¾
100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.		69
30	do		69¾
50	do	s10	69¾
10	do		69¾
200	do	s3	13¾
100	do	b10	13¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s		85¾
1,000	do		85¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		80
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.		81¾
10,000	do		82
3,000	do		81¾
2,000	E. R. 2d M. bs '63		67
5,000	do		66¾
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mg.		81
940	Hud. R. R. 1st M.		91
50	National Bank		92
100	Del. & Hud. Cal.	s30	92
50	do		92
23	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		69¾
50	do	b10	69¾
50	do	s10	69¾
100	Reading R. R.	b3	35¾
100	do	s10	35¾
100	do	s3	35¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		35¾
100	do		35¾
200	do		35¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		16¾
100	do		16¾
50	Mi. S. & N. I. pref.	S	23¾
50	Panama R. R.		77¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3	86
30	do	b3	87¾
50	Clev. & Pitts. R.		11
30	Mil. & Miss. R.		20
20	Cin. Ham. & Day. R.		44

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The European Exchanges for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow, closed tamely this afternoon, and London was done at 107¼@106 for first-class bills. Francs 5.40@5.25, and dull. The known Specie engagements for the steamer amount to about half a million, but a number of small parcels in English coin, not put up by or known to the Bullion Brokers, may increase the sum total to $700,000. The price of Gold to-day is 100¼@100½ buyers, 100¾@101 sellers. Some of the Brokers, owing to the dullness or uncertainty of the course of the market, are turning large parcels when inquired for at a trifling difference between the buying and selling terms.

On the Stock Exchange the Bond list was quite strong to-day, particularly for State and Illinois Central issues. The latter touched 88 ⅌ cent. Tennessee sixes brought as much as 82, Virginias 85¼, Missouris 72½. The Western road shares were slightly depressed in the forenoon, and the dealings were also rather tame in New-York Central, Reading, Erie, &c. But at the close this afternoon, the general market recovered decided firmness, New-York Central advancing to 70½, Erie 14½, Reading 35¼ ⅌ cent.

It is not settled yet as to how the Country Currency will work after Monday next; but the general opinion is that nearly all the Country Banks will at once arrange to exchange through the Metropolitan Bank at the difference for City funds allowed by law, one quarter of one per cent, making terms with that Bank, as before suspension, for conducting the arrangement. It is certainly desirable this should be made universal among the Country Banks, and being so, that every City Bank should continue to take this money on deposit as usual. But the resolutions adopted yesterday make no committal on the subject, while they impose the "request" on the Country to redeem daily at the Metropolitan Bank. The haste with which one of the members of the Clearing-House is reported to have voted in its Board of Directors this morning to pay specie exclusively by the 1st December, without consultation or cooperation, shows that all implied obligations to preserve uniformity of movement, or even decent courtesy, are considered at an end by some few of the Association. It is possible that the report in question is premature.

The Money Market works easy at Bank to borrowers who have the right sort of paper, and the strong showing of the banks this morning gives reasonable assurance of a comfortable supply for all trade purposes through the present month, at least, if not to the first of the new year. The rumor that the Bank of Commerce was about to jump into the resumption of all payments in specie created no particular concern, either way.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week ending to-day, was $2,111,469, against $1,493,364 the week ending Nov. 9th last year.

Money Circular for Europe.

TRANSLATION OF THE CIRCULAR OF MARIN & KANZ.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 3d inst. Matters continue to improve. Money is steadily growing more abundant. Stocks again show a heavy advance, which is felt by all classes of securities, but especially bank stocks. The domestic and foreign exchanges likewise show a marked tendency to return to their legitimate level. All that is now required to restore confidence, is to ascertain the full effect of our crisis in Europe, and to arrive at a conclusion to the discussions which are now occupying our banks as to the proper time for resuming specie payments. Our last advices from Liverpool are to the 21 ult., per *Canada*, which brought out $1,200,000 in gold. The next news will announce the effect produced in Europe by the suspensions of our banks and of the three great Railroad Companies, and is awaited with great anxiety. As to the resumption of specie payments by the City Banks, the only thing that complicates the question is the position of the Country Banks of this State, which had, on the 26th September last, only $1,022,000 in specie, against $19,322,000 of circulation and $10,500,000 of deposits. The orders for American Stocks on Foreign account have been considerable, for the past month, and have been directed more particularly to State and City Bonds, and to the Shares of a few leading railroad companies, but particularly those of the Illinois Central. State Stocks show a great rise, with active purchases for investment, the sales [illegible] to $600,000, principally on Missouri, Virginia, New-York and Ohio. Virginia have advanced 5@6; Missouri 4; Tennessee 3; California 1870, 2; do. 1875, 3; Ohio, 1860, 2; do. 1868, 3; do. 1870, 3; Louisiana at 70; [illegible] 3; do. do. 3; do. do. 3; [illegible] 3; do. do. 3; [illegible] 3; do. do. 3; [illegible]